

From the Committee of Acoustics. Symposium on  
the Distinctness of Spoken Language

COV/30-58-8-22/43

Czechoslovakian and four by Soviet scientists:  
I.B. Slavik } Czechoslovakia (Chekhoslovakiya), reported on a  
I. Vakhek } new method of determining the distinctness of  
language.

I. Vakhek in the discussion gave a report on methods of com-  
piling articulation tables.

L.R. Zinder (USSR) spoke about linguistic principles in the  
compilation of articulation tables.

B.I. Frid (USSR) spoke about the relations between the di-  
stinctness of syllables and of words.

Ye.Yu. Gurbanov (USSR) reported on problems connectel with the  
practical use of articulation tables.

Yu.S. Bykov (USSR) compared the efficiency of various systems  
of articulation measurements.

The scientists participating in the symposium came to an  
agreement concerning the problems under discussion. It was  
considered to be convenient to distinguish between the con-  
cepts of distinctness and understandability. It was desired  
to include the investigation of problems of the estimation of

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From the Committee of Acoustics. **Symposium** on  
the **Dialectics of Spoken Language**

SV/30-58-3-22 '43

language reproduction into the plan of scientific collabora-  
tion between the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Card 3/3

AN DREYEV, N. N.

21(0), 2a(1) PHASE : BOOK EXPLOITARIO' Sov.,

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Fizikocheekyj Institut:  
Issledovaniye po eksperimental'noj i teoretičeskoj fizike: [laboratoričeskie issledovaniya na eksperimental'noj i teoretičeskoj fizike] (Studies on Experimental and Theoretical Physics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 304 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,300 copies printed.

Ed.: I. L. Pabelinskij, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: A. L. Chernyak and V. G. Berdnikov. Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rybinsk. Commission: Comittee on Publishing in Memory of Grigorij Savtulovich Landsberg? I. Ye. Tash (Chairman), Academician; M. A. Leont'evich Academician; P. A. Bachulin Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; S. I. Mandel'shtam Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; I. L. Pabelinskij Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; P. S. Landsberg-Baryshnikov Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; and G. P. Morozov (Secretary), Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and researchers interested in the study of electronic materials and their role in investigating the structure and composition of materials. COVERAGE: The collection contains 30 articles which review investigations in spectroscopy, sonic, molecular optics, semiconductor physics, nuclear physics, and other branches of physics. The introductory chapter gives a biographical profile of O. S. Landsberg, Professor and Head of the Department of Optics of the Division of Physical Technology at Moscow University, and reviews his work in Rayleigh scattering, cubic gasses, spectral analysis of metals, etc. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Bachulin, P. A., V. I. Malyshev, and E. M. Sushchinskij. The Work of O. S. Landsberg in the Field of Raman Spectroscopy 17  
Abrashev, V. A. and A. M. Melikashvili. Investigation of Trans-  
formation Processes in an Activated Discharge Generator Oper-  
ating Under Conditions of Low Arc Currents 27

Aleksanyan, V. T., Kh. Ye. Stechin, A. I. Liberman, I. M. Kurnet-  
zov, M. I. Trun'kin, and B. A. Kaznichuk. The Possibility  
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cyclohexane on the Basis of a Combined Scattering Spectrum 43

Abramsky, M. Standing Sound Waves of Large Amplitude 53  
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Relation of the Width of Coaxial Scattering Lines to Tem-  
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Bogolyubov, P. A. and V. A. Bachulin. A Medium With Negative  
Absorption Coefficient 62  
Vladimirov, V. V. Nuclear Transitions in NonspHERICAL Nuclei 71  
Vol'pert, A. V. Optical Properties of Substances in the  
Vitreous State 71

Tul', B. M., V. Savilov, and A. P. Shotoy. The Question of  
Impact Ionization in Semiconductors 80

Tol'jason, K. S. New Methods of Increasing the Effectiveness  
of Radiation Thermocouples 100

Ginzburg, V. L. and A. P. Levensik. Scattering of Light Near  
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Malyšev, V. I. and V. N. Murzin. Investigation of the Hydro-  
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*Andreev, N.N.*

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED*

1. Following are titles and authors of some of the papers to be presented at subject Congress:

- DENK  
ABAKUMOV, A. A., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Birillan-illuminated cylindrical transducer radiating along the axis"  
ADYMER, J. J., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Some questions of non-linear acoustics"  
BALIKH, S. A., and KUDRIATSEV, B. B., Laboratory for Molecular Acoustics, Moscow Collet Institute for Pedagogic - Sound dispersion in a liquid mixture, the components of which form a chemical compound"  
CHUDOVICH, L., Pavlov Institute of Physiology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad - "Partial masking of clicks following an rapid succession and their loudness discrimination"  
GRIGOR'EV, Olegory V., Pavlov Institute of Physiology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad - "On the regulation of characteristics of the auditory system"  
GUL'KINSKI, G. A., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "On the statistical approach in theory"  
GRISHINA, T. P., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - Study of magnetically exact sound transducers from ferrite  
GRISHINA, A. G., Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Acoustic microtransmitter"  
HILDEBRAND, Tu. M., Laboratory for Combating Noise, Institute for Labor Protection, Leningrad - Study of the dynamic characteristics of noise measurement devices and problems of standardizing them"  
KUZNETSOV, M. A., Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Experimental investigation of sound scattering in the atmosphere"  
PLASTIKHIN, V. A., and ZABRODOV, I. K., Acoustics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow - "Some questions of nonlinear acoustics in liquids"  
SHIBOLAT, B. B., Laboratory for Molecular Acoustics, Moscow Collet Institute for Pedagogic - "Sound dispersion in liquids"

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED*  
*HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED*  
*DATE 10-22-01 BY SPK*

GAUSS, Karl Fridrikh [Gauss, Karl Friedrich]:[deceased]; DEM'YANOV, V.B.  
kand.fiz.-matem.nauk [translator]; VINOGRADOV, I.M., akademik,  
obshchiy red.; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, red.; KUZNETSOV, I.V.,  
kand.filos.nauk, red.; ANDREIEV, N.N., akademik, red.; KAZANSKIY,  
B.A., akademik, red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.; YUDIN,  
P.F., akademik, red.; DELONE, B.N., red.; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S.,  
red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; LEBEDEV, D.M., prof., red.; FIGU-  
ROVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.; RYVKIN, A.Z., red.izd-va; MAKOGONOV,  
I.A., tekhn.red.

[Works pertaining to the theory of numbers] Trudy po teorii  
chisel. Obshchaya red. I.M. Vinogradova. Kommentarii B.N. Delone.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 978 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Delone, Koshtoyants, Sa-  
marin).

(Numbers, Theory of)

24(1)

AUTHOR:

Andreyev, N.N., Academician (Moscow)

SOV/26-59-2-6/53

TITLE:

A Deeper Inquiry Into the Theory of Acoustics (Glub-zhe razrabatyvat' teoriyu akustiki)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 2, pp 15-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is not yet possible to create an inexpensive and efficient partition or screen to deaden the noise of a big city, its industry, etc. Though research is being conducted in many countries (in the USSR by the Laboratory of the Institute of Acoustics of AS USSR) to evolve a general theory of so-called "non-linear acoustics", no solution has been obtained. There is 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy Institut Akademii Nauk SSSR (Institute of Acoustics of the AS USSR - Moscow)

Card 1/1

MENDELEYEV, Dmitriy Ivanovich [deceased]; KEDROV, B.M., red.; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, red.; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, red.; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, red. [deceased]; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, red.; SHMIDT, O.Yu., akademik, red. [deceased]; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., red.; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, red.; DELONE, B.N., red.; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; LEBEDEV, D.M., prof., red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., kand.filosof.nauk, red.; TRIFONOV, D.N., red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Periodic law; supplementary materials] Periodicheskii zakon; dopolnitel'nye materialy. Red.i kommentarii B.M.Kedrova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 711 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Delone, Koshtoyants, Samarin).  
(Periodic law)

PASTER, Lui [Pasteur, Louis]; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., red.; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, red.; ANDREEV, N.N., akademik, red.; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, red. [deceased]; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, red.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, red.; SHMIDT, O.Yu., akademik, red. [deceased]; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, red.; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; MAKSIMOV, A.A., red.; LEREDEV, D.M., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., doktor khim.nauk, red.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., kand. filosof.nauk, red.; OZNOBISHIN, D.V., kand. istor.nauk, red.; MATVEYENKO, T.A., red.izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn.red.

[Selected works in two volumes] Izbrannye trudy v dvukh tomakh.  
Red. A.A. Imshenetskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1.  
1960. 1012 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Imshenetskiy, Koshtoyants,  
Samarin, Maksimov).  
(MICROBIOLOGY)

ANDREYEV, N.N.

Proceedings on vibration problems. Akust. zhur. 7 no.1:121-122  
'61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Poland--Vibration)

GAYUI, Rene Zhyust [Hauy, Rene-Just]; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof.;  
ZABOTKINA, O.S. [translator]; STRATANOVSKIY, G.A. [translator];  
SHUBNIKOV, A.V., akademik, red.; BOKIY, G.B., red.;  
PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, red.; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, red.;  
KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, red.; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, red.;  
DELONE, B.N., red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; ZUBOV, V.P., prof., red.;  
LEBEDEV, D.M., prof., red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.;  
KUZNETSOV, I.V., kand. filos. nauk, red.; OZNOBISHIN, D.V., kand.  
istor. nauk, red.; SUSHKOVA, T.I., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Structure of crystals; selected works] Struktura kristallov;  
izbrannye trudy. Sostavlenie, stat'ia i primechania I.I.  
Shafranovskogo. Redaktsiya A.V. Shubnikova i G.B. Bokiiia. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 175 p. Translated from the  
(MIRA 15:3)  
French.  
1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bokiy, Delone,  
Samarin).

(Crystallography)

AGRIKOLA, Georgiy [Agricola, Georg]; GAL'MINAS, V.A.[translator]; DROBINSKIY, A.I.[translator]; SHUKHARDIN, S.V., red.; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, red.; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, rcd.; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, red.; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, red.; DELONE, B.N., red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; ZUBOV, V.P., prof., red.; LEBEDEV, D.M., prof., rcd.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., doktor filos. nauk, red.; BORODINA, R.M., red. izd-va; YEPIFANOVA, L.V., tekhn. red.; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Mining and metallurgy; in twelve books] O gornom dele i metalurgii; v dvenadtsati knigakh. Red. S.V.Shukhardina, porcovod i primechania V.A.Gal'minasa i A.I.Drobinskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 597 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Delone, Samarin).  
(Mines and mineral resources)  
(Metalwork)

ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, otv. red.; LYAMSHEV, L.M., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, otv. red.; GUROV, K.P., red.izd-va; PLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems of modern acoustics] Problemy sovremennoi akustiki.  
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 174 p. (MIRA 16:9)

l. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

(Sound)

ANDREYEV, N.N., dots.; ACHKASOV, K.A., st. prepodavatel'; DOLZHENKOV, A.T., dots.; DOKUCHAYEVA, A.P., dots.; KISELEV, I.I., dots.; KOZLOV, I.P., st. prepodavatel'; TROFIMOV, V.I., dots.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., nauchnyy red.; SHALYT, N.A., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the young agricultural machinery operator] Spravochnik molodogo mekhanizatora sel'skogo khoziaistva. Pod red. A.T. Dolzhenkova. Izd. 2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 653 p.

1. Fakul'tet mekhanizatsii Moskovskoy akademii im. K.A. Timiryazeva (for all except Pstryakov, Shalyt, Toker).  
(Agricultural machinery)

ANDREYEV, N. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Alcohols  
Chemistry - Catalysis

Jun 48

"Studies in the Field of Catalytic Conversion of Alcohols into Vinyl Series Hydrocarbons,"  
Yu. A. Gorin, M. I. Panilina, N. P. Andreyev, All-Union Sci Res Inst imeni S. V.  
Lebedev, 74 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 6

Series, 12th article. Investigates reaction of a 2:1 mixture of ethyl alcohol and  
methylethylketone on S. V. Lebedev's modified catalyst. Shows that diethylene and  
ethylene hydrocarbons with six carbon atoms are formed. The diethylene hydrocarbon has  
a conjugate system and is hexadiene-2,4. The ethylene hydrocarbon is hexene-2.  
Pseudobutylene and insoluble condensation products are also formed. Suggests scheme of  
formation of hexadiene-2,4, based on principles of formation of piperylene from a mixture  
of alcohol and acetone. Submitted 9 Apr 1947

PA 9/49T13

in S.V.L. R+D+O

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ANDREYEV, N.P., inzhener.

Grinding quicklime on crusher-roll mills. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.12:12-13  
Jl '53. (MILM 6:8)  
(Crushing machinery)

ANDREYEV, N.P.; KOLOKOLOV, N.M., inzhener, redaktor.

[Progressive work methods for constructors of railroad bridges] Peredovye  
metody truda stroitelei zheleznodorozhnykh mostov. Moskva, Gos. transp.  
zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1953. 41 p.  
(MLRA 7:6)  
(Bridges--Construction)

Andreyev, Nikolay Petrovich

ANDREYEV, Nikolay Petrovich; FAYNSHTEYN, Iosif Samuilovich; DUBROVSKIY,  
Aleksandr Ivanovich; KARAMYSHEV, I.A., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the building of structures] Spravochnik po postroike  
iskusstvennykh stroyuzhenii. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo,  
1957. 539 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(Railroad engineering)

ANDREYEV, Nikolay Petrovich, inzh.; DUBROVSKIY, Aleksandr Ivanovich, inzh.; FAYNSHTEYN, Iosif Samuilovich, inzh.; AKIMOV, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MITROFANOV, Yu.M., inzh., retsenzent; DONSKOY, V.P., inzh., retsenzent; KARAMYSHEV, I.A., inzh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the construction of engineering structures]  
Spravochnik po postroike iskusstvennykh sooruzhenii. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 511 p.  
(MIA 15:12)

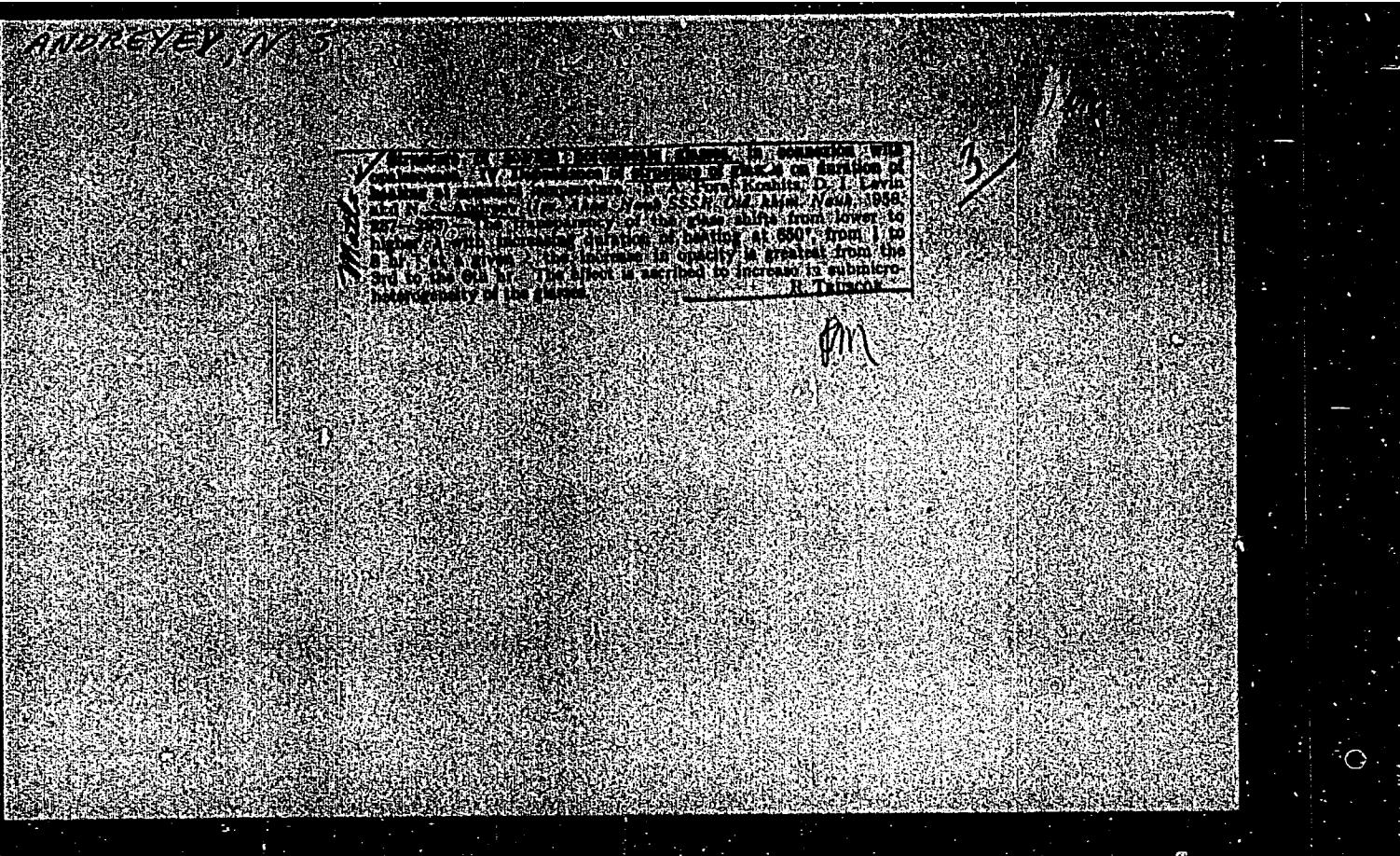
(Railroad bridges) (Culverts)

SEMENOV, N.R., polkovnik; GRIGOR'YEV, G.M., polkovnik; VESELOV,  
S.P., inzh.-polkovnik; ANDREYEV, N.R., polkovnik;  
ROMANOV, D.K., kapitan 1 ranga; YE'EL'YANOV, V.T.,  
polkovnik, red.

[Organization and armament of armies and navies of capitalistic countries] Organizatsiya i vooruzhenie armii i flotov  
kapitalisticheskikh gosudarstv. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965.  
545 p. (MIRA 19:1)

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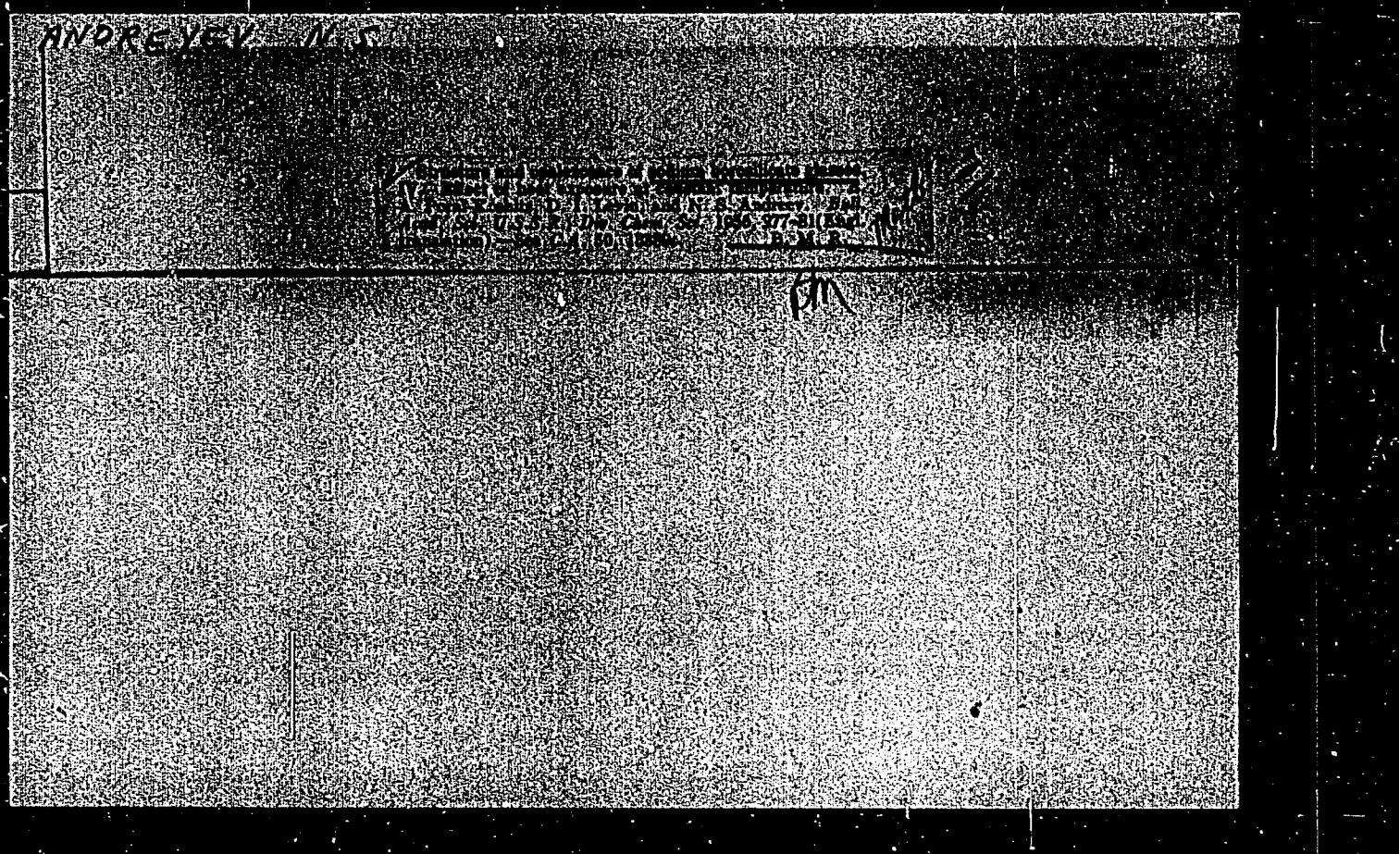


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ANDREYEV, N. S., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Chemically heterogeneous structure of certain complex glasses." Len, 1961.  
(State Order of Lenin Opt Inst im S. I. Vavilov) (KL, 8-61,  
225)

- 4 -



AUTHORS: Andreyev, N. S., Poray-Koshits, Ye. A. 20-118-4-30/61

TITLE: The Chemically Inhomogeneous Structure of Sodium-borosilicate Glass (Khimicheski neodnorodnoye stroyeniye natriyevoborosilikatnykh stekol)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4,  
pp. 735-737 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the previous works dealing with the same subject are referred to. The determination for chemically inhomogeneous structure of glass by any direct structural method is of fundamental interest. For this purpose the method of the scattering of X-rays through small angles was used and a new vacuum chamber was produced which was based upon the principle of the "frame-chamber", suggested by Kratky (reference 17). By means of this chamber a clear and reproducible scattering through small angles at a glass of the following composition could be obtained (in molecular per cent):  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  7,  $\text{Ba}_2\text{O}_3$  23, and  $\text{SiO}_2$  70. This glass was not subjected to any chemical influence. Because of the insignificant difference between the electron densities

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The Chemically Inhomogeneous Structure of Sodium-borosilicate Glass

20-118-4-30/61

of the inhomogeneity domains the intensity of scattering through small angles by ~~non-leaded~~ glass is very low and the experiments to record such a weak scattering on an X-ray film were unsuccessful. This scattering did not depend on the composition and on the heat treatment of the glass, but it depended much on the degree of the dispersity of the powder. A noticeable scattering into the domain very near to the original beam was observed, e.g. at grains with 0,1 mm diameter by a 2 hour exposure. The here examined glass samples had the shape of 0,2 mm thick plates. The X-ray exposure was made by filtered copper radiation. The scattering through small angles was examined in 9 glass samples, which had been subjected to various heat treatments. As base of the experiments sample Nr 1, was used which was annealed at ~500°C. The other test pieces were heated for different periods up to 600°C and 650°C and were tempered in air. The duration of exposure which depends on the dimensions of the inhomogeneity domains varied between 15 and 100 hours. At the same time the authors also examined porous glass which was obtained from the same samples by

Card 2/4

*Vestenlaan 7, 1075 DD Amsterdam, The Netherlands*  
*Established 1973 (The Hague State Protection of Personal Data Act 1973),  
Formerly the *Veritas* Co., Ltd. in London, U.K. (1970-1973),  
Lodz, Poland (1970-1973).  
(Series: Inc. truly)*

*Sponsoring Agencies: Institut für Bibliothekswissenschaft und Dokumentation, Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft der Pädagogischen Hochschule und Grundschul-Fachhochschule, Leningrad Optical Institute, Leningrad, Russia.*

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for researchers in the science and technology of glances.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101520005-7"

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Pechersky, V.I., and R.V. Tsvetkov. *Study of Glass Crystallization Processes by the Method of X-Ray Diffraction*. Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. 157

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Pechersky, V.A. *Study of the Structure of Al in Al-Metalluminous Glaciers by Their Infrared Absorption Spectra* 203  
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Vitreous State (cont.) 538/5325  
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Sidorenko, N.N. *Molecular Structure and Properties of Crystalline Quartz* 213

Pechersky, S.W., and V.P. Chernovskaya. *Study of the Structure of Lead Borate and Lithium Borate Glaciers with the Aid of Infrared Spectroscopy* 219

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Final Session of the Conference

On the State and on the Further Tasks Connected With the Solution of Glasses 523

Structure Problem (Presentation of the Third All-Union Conference Held 523

During Worcester 12-21, 1959)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 22/22

ANDREYEV, N. S.; AVERYANOV, V. I.; PORAY-KOSHITS, Ye. A.

"The critical phenomena in sodium silicate glasses."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Physics of Non-Crystalline Solids, Delft,  
Netherlands, 6-10 Jul 64.

Grebenshchikov Inst for Silicate Chemistry, AS, Leningrad.

ANDREYEV, N. S.; AVERYANOV, V. I.

"Structural investigations of sodium silicate glasses in the region of metastable liquation."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,  
16-21 Mar 64.

ANDREYEV, N. S.; AVER'YANOV, V. I.; VOYSHVILLO, N. A.

Structural interpretation of anomalous diffusion of visible light  
in sodium borosilicate glasses. Fiz. tver. tela 2 no.5:1011-1021  
Mg '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR, i Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy intitut im. S.I. Vavilova.  
(Glass--Optical properties)

*Durleyev, N. S.*

4/072/60/000/03/01/02  
3001/3006

Author: Sretensky, I. N.

Title: 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State  
Periodical: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 3, pp 43-46 (1522)

Abstract: The 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State was held in Kharkov at the end of 1959. It was organized by the Institute of Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Institute No. 21), Vsesoyuznoye Kharkovskoye Obshchestvo Khimicheskogo i Tekhnicheskogo Nauchno-Issledovaniya All-Union Chemical Society (Institute No. 21, Kharkov), and Gomel'skoye Otdeleniye Institutov Akademii Nauk SSSR (State Optical Institute, Samara, A. I. Tsvetkov). More than 100 reports on the structure of glasses, identification methods of the vitreous state, the mechanics of deformation and fracture, and technical properties of glasses were delivered. The conference opened on November 20, 1959.

During the meeting, 9 reports dealt with the investigation results of acidic-boron-aluminosilicate glasses. A. I. Tsvetkov, Yu. M. Pecherskiy, and A. N. Kostylev reported on the properties of boron and aluminum boron aluminosilicate glasses. Yu. M. Pecherskiy and Yu. S. Kharlamov reported on the properties of glasses containing aluminum and boron in glass ceramics. S. P. Chikishev, Yu. S. Kharlamov, and R. P. Shchegolev reported on some congeneric problems on the structure of boron-silicate glasses and their properties. Profs. V. S. Yerofeyev, Yu. S. Kharlamov, and Yu. S. Chikishev, and V. A. Kostylev, Yu. S. Kharlamov, and Yu. S. Chikishev reported on the properties of ferroelectric glasses and their properties. Prof. V. S. Yerofeyev, Yu. S. Kharlamov, and Yu. S. Chikishev reported on the structure of ferroelectric glasses.

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The 6th meeting dealt with the electric properties of glasses. E. N. Saltykov reported on the structure determination of glasses with the help of an anomalous dielectric field. M. M. Kondratenko, V. A. Orlitskii, and V. A. Kondratenko reported on the properties of glassy glasses. V. A. Kondratenko reported on the properties of the Vitreous State, and V. A. Orlitskii reported on the properties of the Vitreous State. V. I. Kruglik reported on the ability and the degree of dissociation of the ions and atom composition of the glass. V. I. Kruglik reported on the nature of dissociation in glasslike and crystalline alkali-nitrides. Yu. P. Kostylev reported on the investigation of Dielectric Polarization and Ion Conductivity in Ferroelectric Glasses. Yu. I. Ershov, V. I. Gran, and L. V. Kostylev reported on the report "The Dependence of the Conductivity of Glass on the High-Tension Field." V. M. Korobtseva on the diffusion of Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> in some alkaline glasses. V. A. Tsvetkov, Yu. S. Chikishev, and Yu. S. Kharlamov reported on electric properties of glasses and glasslike alkali-nitrides. O. V. Krasnoshchekova reported on the work which was carried out under the supervision of Professor M. J. Terent'ev at the Institute of Glass Research and Light Industry (Glass for Glass) of the Technical-Polytechnological Institute (Institute of Glass) on the investigation of the conductivity of glasses in the electric high-tension field. V. A. Kondratenko, O. V. Krasnoshchekova, and Yu. S. Kharlamov gave information from the works done on the conductivity of glasses of the system  $SiO_2 - Na_2O - BaO$  in the temperature range of from 400-1000° and on the influence of addition of aluminum and zinc oxide on the electric conductivity of these glasses. At the 7th meeting, 6 reports dealt with glasses as electronic conductors, 9 with the coloring of glasses and the influence of radiation and 4 reports with technical properties of glasses. V. A. Tsvetkov and Yu. I. Kruglik reported on the properties of glassy glasslike glasses. Yu. I. Kruglik, Yu. A. Grigor'yeva, and Yu. P. Kostylev reported on methods for the production of chalcogenide glasses on the basis of their electrical properties and on the limits of the vitreous state in the systems  $Li_2O - As_2S_3$ ,  $Si_2O_5 - Si_2S_3$ ,  $As_2S_3 - As_2Se$ ,  $Si - As_2S_3$ ,  $Si - As_2Se$ ,  $As_2S_3 - As_2Se$ ,  $As_2S_3 - As_2Te$ .

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S/058/61/000/007/034/086  
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Andreyev, N.S., Aver'yanov, V.I., Voyshvillo, N.A.

TITLE: On the role of interparticle interference in anomalous optical phenomena in sodium-boron-silicate glasses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 163, abstract 7G17 (V sb. "Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye". Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 234 - 238, Discus., 238 - 242)

TEXT: With the aim of explaining anomalous scattering in sodium-boron-silicate glasses (abstract 7G16), the scattering of optical light at large angles is compared with scattering of X-rays at small angles taken into consideration the data on the structure of glasses investigated. The course of curves of scattering intensity, qualitatively the same for optical light and X-rays, leads to a conclusion that the cause of anomalous scattering is interference of rays scattered from different particles which are packed sufficiently densely with some order in their arrangement. A simple model of particle arrangement is adopted for qualitative description, which is characterized by the most prob-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019284

S/0000/63/003/001/0046/0053

AUTHOR: Andreyev, N. S.; Gogonov, D. A.; Poray-Koshits, Ye. A.; Sokolov, Yu. G.

TITLE: The chemically heterogeneous structure of binary sodium and lithium silicate glass

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy\*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy\* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 46-53

TOPIC TAGS: crystal heterogeneity, x-ray diffraction, lithium glass, glass silicate, sub-microscopic structure, binary system, glass structure

ABSTRACT: The binary systems  $\text{Na}_2\text{O-SiO}_2$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{O-SiO}_2$  were investigated by roentgenographic techniques. In order to improve the characterization of the submicroscopic structure of glass, in addition to the size of the heterogeneous regions, the mean square difference in their electron densities was determined as a measure of the degree of heterogeneity. The mathematical approach to this is described. The composition conditions of thermal treatment and preparation of the test samples are given. Sodium silicate glass containing 11.5-18.5% mol. %  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  was used. A characteristic feature of all test samples was their ability to become opalescent after thermal treatment. When the relationship between cloudiness

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019284

and temperature was plotted, the temperature at which opalescence disappeared (785 C for a glass containing 14 mol. % Na<sub>2</sub>O) was found to be inversely proportional to the Na and Li content. The intensity of small-angle x-ray scattering is an accurate indication of the heterogeneity of sodium and lithium silicate glass. The way in which this scattering varies with the composition and thermal treatment was investigated, and the critical temperature beyond which the heterogeneity increased with increasing temperature was determined. Whereas the mean square difference of the electron densities decreases regularly with the Li<sub>2</sub>O content, in the case of sodium it first increases, reaching a maximum at about 11.5 mol. % Na<sub>2</sub>O. "The authors thank Ye. V. Podushko for fusing the glass containing 5-10 mol. % Na<sub>2</sub>O in a high-frequency electric furnace." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17May63

DATE ACQ: 21Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NC REF Sov: 013

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

24(7)

CV/51-7.1-20/27

AUTHORS: Rezayev, N.I. and Andreyev, N.S.

TITLE: Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the Intensity and Width of Raman Lines (Issledovaniye temperaturnoy zavisimosti intensivnosti i shiriny liniy kombinatsionnogo rasseyaniya)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 119-122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Raman spectrum of liquid metaxylene was investigated between -39°C and +160°C using a photoelectric spectrometer. The intensities of all the Raman lines of metaxylene in the 279-1613  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  region rose with temperature, contradicting the theory which predicts a fall with temperature. The same behaviour was observed earlier (Ref 11) in paraxylene. The greatest departures from theory were observed in lines due to deformational vibrations of the external ring angles and  $\text{CH}_3$  groups ( $\beta$ -form vibrations), confirming earlier suggestions (Refs 6, 10, 20, 21) that the vibration form affects strongly the temperature and concentration dependences of the Raman line intensities. There was no correspondence between the temperature dependence of the metaxylene Raman line intensities and the effect of temperature on widths of the same lines. Widths of all the lines rose with temperature (figure on p 121).

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SOV/51-7-1-20/27

Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the Intensity and Width of Raman Lines

and this rise depended on the degree of line depolarization: the greater the depolarization the steeper the rise of line width with temperature. Temperature broadening of the metaxylene Raman lines is primarily due to relaxation processes in liquids, but the effect of intermolecular interaction cannot be ruled out. Acknowledgment is made to P.A. Bazhulin for his help in carrying out this work. There are 1 figure, 1 table and ?? references, 18 of which are Soviet and 4 English.

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1953

Card 2/2

POPOV, Ye.M.; ANDREYEV, N.S.; KAGAN, G.I.

Vibrational spectra of vinyl ethers. Rotational isomerism.  
Opt. i spektr. 12 no.1:37-41 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Ethers---Spectra)  
(Isomerism)

KOKURIN, A.D.; OBREZKOV, V.D.; ANDREYEV, N.S.

Preparation of vinyl acetate from diluted acetylene. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 36 no.4:886-889 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Vinyl acetate) (Acetylene)

PONOMARENKO, V.A.; ZUYEVA, G.Ya.; ANDREYEV, N.S.

Inductive effect and oscillatory frequencies of Ge - H and  
Ge - D bonds. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1758-1762 O '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.  
(Germanium hydride) (Electrochemistry)

S/062/60/000/012/010/020  
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I., Timofeyeva, Ye. A., Plotnikov, Yu. N., and  
Andreyev, N. S.

TITLE: Composition of the Products of Dehydration of C<sub>6</sub> - C<sub>9</sub>  
n-Alkanes Over Aluminum-chromium-potassium Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1960, No. 12, pp. 2173-2177

TEXT: In the present paper the authors studied the structure of unsaturated  
and aromatic hydrocarbons, but above all the composition of alkenes  
formed from n-alkanes at 500°C over an aluminum-chromium-potassium catalyst  
and a volume velocity of 0.5 h<sup>-1</sup>. n-hexane, n-heptane, n-octane and n-nonane  
were used for this reaction. The unsaturated hydrocarbons formed were found  
to consist mainly of alkenes. As regards number of carbon atoms, they cor-  
respond to the initial alkanes and have double bonds in the positions 2, 3  
or 4. The catalyzate of n-hexane was found to contain 1-hexene also, but  
in much smaller amounts than 2- and 3-hexenes. The catalyzates of n-heptane,  
n-octane, and n-nonane possibly contain other alkenes in addition to the  
2-heptene, 4-octene, and 4-nonene actually found. The quantities contained,  
however, are so small that they were not detectable in the Raman spectra.  
Card 1/2

FREYDLIN, L.Kh.; SHARF, V.Z.; ANDREYEV, N.S.

Stepwise dehydration of 1,6-hexanediol on a tricalcium phosphate catalyst. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk. nauk no.2:373-375 F '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im.N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
(Hexanediol) (Calcium phosphate)

EYDUS, Ya.T.; YERSHOV, N.I.; YEROKHINA, V.R.; ANDREYEV, N.S.

Oxygen-initiated heterogeneous catalytic reaction of condensation of olefins in the presence of hydrogen. Part 2: Conversions of ethylene. Kin. i kat. 4 no.3:416-421 My-Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
(Ethylene) (Polymerization)  
(Oxygen)

YERSHOV, N.I.; EYDUS, Ya.T.; YEROKHINA, V.R.; ANDREYEV, N.S.

Oxygen-initiated heterogeneous catalytic reaction of con-  
densation of olefins in the presence of hydrogen. Part 3:  
Conversions of propylene. Kin. i kat. 4 no.6:829-834 N-D '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

EYDUS, Ya.T.; YERSHOV, N.I.; YEROKHINA, V.R.; AND EYEV, N.S.

Oxygen-initiated heterogeneous catalytic condensation reaction of  
olefins in the presence of hydrogen. Part 4: 1-Butene conversions.  
Kin. i kat. 5 no.6:1063-1068 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

YERSHOV, N.I.; EYDUS, Ya.T.; YEROKHINA, V.R.; ANDREYEV, N.S.

Oxygen-initiated heterogeneous catalytic reaction of condensation  
of olefins in the presence of hydrogen. Part 5: Conversion of isobutylene.  
Kin. i kat. 6 no.2:300-305 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ANDREYEV, N.S.; ANDREIEVA, K.S.

Seismic prospecting for bauxite deposits. Trudy VITR no.1:309-  
322 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Seismic waves)

USSR / Forestry. Forest Cultures

K-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Sci., No 10, 1958, 43959

Author : Andreyev, N. S.

Inst : Bashkir Agricultural Institute

Title : On the Question of Geographical Sowings of the Common Pine

Orig Pub: Tr. Bashkirsk s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 7, 295-300

**Abstract:** Experimental pine cultures were started at the Dmitriev School of Forestry with the seeds from the Bashkir ASSR, from the Baranovichskaya, Lenigradskaya, Gorkuskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Chkalovskaya and other oblasts as well as from the Krasnoyarskiy and Altayskiy krays. The differences in the

Card 1/2  
3/

*ANDREYEV, N.V.*

AVDUSIN, D.A.; BELOGORTSEV, I.D.; BUDAYEV, D.I.; MINKIN, A.Ye.; RYABKOV,  
G.T.; KHENKIN, A.M., IVANOV, I.P.; KROLIK, I.D.; ANDREYEV, N.V.;  
VALIKOVA, K., red.; FILIPPENKOVA, M., tekhn.red.

[Smolensk; a guidebook] Smolensk; spravochnik-putesvoditel'.  
[Smolensk] Smolenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 217 p. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Smolensk--Description)

ANDREYEV, Nikolay Vladimirovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk.; BERLIN, Vasiliy Ivanovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk.; MCHEDLOV-PETROSYAN, Otar Petrovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk.; SHUBNIKOV, Aleksey Kuzmich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Textbook on materials for railroad transportation workers]  
Materialovedenie na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Pod obshchei red. A.K. Shubnikova. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958.  
461 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Railroad engineering)  
(Materials)

ANDREYEV, N.V.

AUTHORS: Kovalev, V.P., Anareyev, N.V., Nikolayev, M.N., 56-4-49/54  
Guseynov, A.G.,

TITLE: A Comparison of the Fission Neutron Spectra of U<sup>233</sup>,U<sup>235</sup>,Pu<sup>239</sup>.  
(Srovneniye spektrov neytronov deleniya U<sup>233</sup>,U<sup>235</sup>,Pu<sup>239</sup>)  
(Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 4, pp 1069-  
-1071 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fission neutron spectra of U<sup>233</sup>,U<sup>235</sup>,Pu<sup>239</sup> were compared with each other by means of different neutron detectors. The targets from U<sup>233</sup>,U<sup>235</sup>,Pu<sup>239</sup> were brought to fission in the thermal column of a reactor. The obtained results show that the fission neutron spectrum of U<sup>233</sup> and Pu<sup>239</sup> is harder than that of U<sup>235</sup>. The rise of temperature for U<sup>233</sup>, and Pu<sup>239</sup> respectively as compared to U<sup>235</sup> amounts to  $0.04 \pm 0.01$  MeV and  $0.05 \pm 0.01$  MeV. The temperatures of the fission fragments of U<sup>233</sup> and Pu<sup>239</sup> were determined with  $1.02 \pm 0.01$  and  $1.06 \pm 0.01$  MeV, in which connection 1.00 MeV was assumed for the temperature of the fission fragments of U<sup>235</sup>. The rise of the mean neutron energy of the spontaneous fission Cf<sup>252</sup> in proportion to the fission neutrons of U<sup>235</sup> is 9.11%. There are 1 table and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: None Given.

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 868

Andreyev, N.V., Kalyuzhnny, V.G., Konstantinov, A.S., Livshits, M.P.,  
Manzhos, F.M., Savkov, Ye.I.; Uspasskiy, P.P., Feygina, A.Ya.,  
Chebotarevskiy, V.V., Sheydeman, I.Yu.

Nemetallichеские материалы, их обработка и применение (Nonmetallic  
Materials, Their Processing and Use) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1949.  
535 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Kalyuzhnny, V.G.; Ed. (inside book):  
Ponomareva, K.A.; Tech. Ed.: Zudakin, I.M.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students of aviation institutes  
and other institutes and it may also be useful to engineering  
technicians dealing with nonmetal materials.

COVERAGE: The book consists of two parts and deals with various  
nonmetallic materials used in the aircraft industry. The first  
Card 1/28

Nonmetallic Materials (Cont.) 868

part discusses wooden materials and the second part presents basic information on plastics, adhesives, textiles, paper and rubber. The basic mechanical and chemical properties of nonmetallic materials, their engineering requirements and methods of processing them are presented. The book was written by personnel of the Moscow Aircraft Institute imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, the Moscow Aircraft Engineering Institute, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Aircraft Materials and other organizations. Chapters I, II, V, and VI were written by Ye. I. Savkov, chapter III by Candidate of Technical Sciences F.M. Manzhos, chapter IV by Candidate of Technical Sciences V.G. Kolyuzhnnyy, chapters VII and VIII by Candidate of Technical Sciences A.Ya. Feygina, chapters IX and XI by Professor P.P. Uspasskiy, chapter X by Candidate of Technical Sciences N.V. Andreyev, chapter XII by Candidate of Technical Sciences I.Yu. Sheydeman, and N.V. Andreyev, chapter XIII by Candidate of Technical Sciences I.Yu. Sheydeman, and Engineer A.S. Konstantinov, chapter XIV by Candidate of Technical Sciences V.V. Chebotarevskiy, and I.V. Andreyev, chapter XV by Candidate of Technical Sciences

Card 2 / 28

YER'OLIN, Nikolay Panteleymonovich; ANDREYEV, N.V., redaktor; VORONTSKAYA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Computations for low-duty commutators] Rasschet malomoshchnykh kollektornykh mashin. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1955. 167 p.  
(Commutations (Electricity)) (MLRA 8:11)

ANDREYEV, N.V., inzh.

Geographical works of officers of the General Headquarters between  
1836 and 1868 and their importance in the development of the  
geography of Russia (general characteristics). Trudy MIIGAIK  
no.49:11-25 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Military geography)

STOYANCHENKO, V. I., MARGITI, L. G., MAMROVSKY, V. G., ANDREIKOV, K. V.

Improving thermal conditions - converted steamship. Stat.  
24 nov. 1964. My '64. (W.B. 1712)

1. Uganskaya zavod mashinostroyeniya im. Stakhchenko A.  
Ugansk, Ural Institute of Naval Armament.

ANDREYEV, N.V.

History of the regionalization of Russia. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.  
5: Geog. 19 no.1:63-67 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

L 10818-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD

ACC NR: AP6000034

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/010/0053/0054

AUTHOR: Andreyev, N. V.; Kovalev, A. S.; Salikov, L. R.

66

B

ORG: None

TITLE: A noncooled thermocouple for prolonged regulation of metal temperature

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 10, 1965, 53-54

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, thermocouple, molten metal, temperature measurement, THERMAL INSULATION, TEMPERATURE CONTROL

ABSTRACT: The article describes a noncooled thermocouple with a multilayer thermoinsulating casing, manufactured by the authors. This thermocouple makes it possible to regulate the temperature of a metal continuously from the instant of complete melting to tapping. The thermocouple was tested for durability on an IChM-1<sup>st</sup> industrial induction mixer of the Makeyevsky Pipe Casting Plant (Makeyevskiy truboliteynyj zavod). This is the first time that prolonged measurements of the temperature of a metal were conducted by a noncooled thermocouple in industrial conditions. The average temperature was 1395C, with the thermocouple submerged in the melt for at least 50 — 90 min to a depth of 125 — 165 mm. A block diagram of the thermocouple is presented (Fig. 1). It is noted that, on the basis of continuous regulation of the metal temperature, it will prove possible to develop automatic systems to maintain rational operation of the aggregate. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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UDC: 536.532

L 10818-66

ACC NR: AP6000034

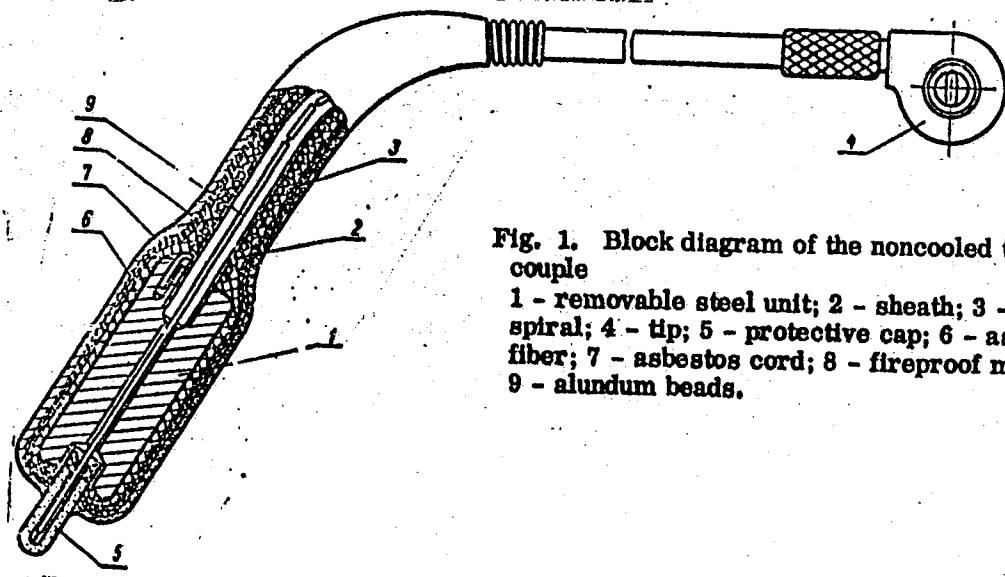


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the noncooled thermocouple

1 - removable steel unit; 2 - sheath; 3 - wire spiral; 4 - tip; 5 - protective cap; 6 - asbestos fiber; 7 - asbestos cord; 8 - fireproof material; 9 - alundum beads.

SUB CODE: 13,14 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/

ACCESSION NO. A-101822

UR /0017/65/000/002/0038/0029

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel)

## **TITLE: Powerful hyperboloids**

SOURCE: Voyennyye znaniya, no. 2, 1965, 38-39.

**TOPIC TAGS:** death ray, laser application, laser weapon, maser

**ABSTRACT:** Many pre-World War II Soviet publications carried articles on the so-called "death rays." More often than not, these articles, based largely on non-Soviet data, were pure science fiction. The few serious articles referred to deadly weapons using heat rays.

The concept of weaponry changed drastically with the advent of lasers, which emit stimulated rather than thermal radiation. According to the article, the idea of using lasers for military purposes was first conceived in the United States. In 1961 Soviet lasers, it is stated, are being used only for the advancement of science and technology for peaceful purposes, although the writer adds, "Of course, almost any scientific achievement

Card 1/3

L49001-65

ACCESSION NR: AP7008099

may be used for military purposes." Mention is made of the use of lasers in multichannel communication systems, ranging of planetary surfaces, metallurgy, plasma diagnostics, biology, medicine, etc.

In a review of Soviet contributions to the development of lasers, the following is mentioned: In 1940, V. A. Fabrikant predicted theoretically the possibility of stimulated emission. In 1951, Fabrikant with M. M. Vudynskiy and F. A. Butayeva laid down the theory of the amplification of light and radio waves by means of an active medium to achieve stimulated emission. A year later, on the strength of that theory, N. G. Basov and A. M. Prokhorov in the USSR and Charles Townes in the United States simultaneously proposed the principle of the generation and amplification of electromagnetic radiation. In 1957, Basov, Prokhorov, and Yu. M. Popov developed the construction principles of optical masers and amplifiers, and in 1960 the first Soviet ruby laser was in operation. In that year, Basov and Prokhorov won Lenin prizes and in 1964 they shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with Townes. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

Cont. 2/3

L 49001-55

ACCESSION NR: A9999999

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, WA

TO REF ID: 000

OTHER: 000

ADD PRESS: 3238-F

Conf 3/3

ANDREYEV, O., inzh.-mayor

Nuclear rocket flies at a low altitude. Av.1 kosm. 46 no.7:  
92-95 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(United States--Nuclear rockets)

ANDREYEV, O., inzh.

Instruments as advisers of agriculturists. Nauka i zhizn' 29  
no.6:26-27 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii  
i mashinostroyeniyu.  
(Scientific apparatus and instruments)

ANDREYEV, O., inzh.-mayor

Flight following a ballistic trajectory. Voen. znan. 39 no.1:  
24-25 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Ballistic missiles)

ANDREYEV, O.

Atoms test soil. Tekh.mol. 29 no.4:18 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Soil moisture)

VEYTSMAN, Natan Rakhmil'yevich., professor; ANDREYEV, O., redaktor;  
ALEKSANDROV, V., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Balance sheets and their analysis in capitalist enterprises] Balansy  
kapitalisticheskikh predpriatii i ikh analiz. Izd. 2-oe, dop. Moskva,  
Vneshtorgizdat, 1956. 186 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Financial statements)

ANDREYEV, O., inzh.

Electronic hydrometer. Zemledelie 24 no.1:53 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Hydrometer)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101520005-7

ANDREYEV, G. Chernobyl accident

Nuclear engineer. Work. Grade 40 no. 9.35.36. 2. 1981

(NTI 10:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101520005-7"

ANDREYEV, O.A.

Soviet Siberia (Ukrainian). Nauka i zhitya, No 11, 1953, 21-22

Brief survey of the natural conditions and economy of Siberia.  
(RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

ANDREYEV, O.B.

Determining soil moisture with the help of gamma rays. Zemledelie  
23 no.1:59-60 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Upravleniye priborov, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki  
Goskomiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.  
(Soil moisture) (Gamma rays)

ANDREY V., etc.

ment of the said man's representations to the agent and  
arrest the well known well known (FBI, FBI, FBI, FBI, FBI,  
66-10-164 (1788))

ANDREYEV, O.B.; BOGOMOLOV, A.M.; PETROV, V.P.

Parametron is a highly reliable member of electronic computers.  
Priborostroenie no.3:18-20 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Electronic calculating machines)

S/064/63/000/001/006/007  
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. B.

TITLE: Portable rod-shaped pH meter

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1963, 73

TEXT: The ПУП-58 (PShP-58) pH meter (weight - 1.5 kg, height - 500 mm, diameter of the immersible part - 34 mm) for direct measurement of pH in commercial aqueous solutions by immersion of the rod-shaped lower part, containing a glass electrode, is described. The measurement range of the apparatus is 2 - 12 pH. Its principle of operation is based on adsorption of hydrogen ions by a glass electrode and comparison of the potential against a silver chloride electrode. The circuit is a d-c tube voltmeter with the high-resistance input made necessary by the glass electrode having a resistance up to 500 Mohm. The apparatus is fed by a dry-cell battery. The circuit provides corrections for temperature, zero adjustment, and changes in battery voltage. The indication of the millivoltmeter becomes stable after 1 - 2 minutes. Measurement errors do not exceed  $\pm 0.1$  to  $\pm 0.2$  of measurement values. The apparatus is produced by the Goriyskiy priborostroitel'nyy zavod Gruzinskogo sovnarkhoza (Gori Card 1/2

Portable rod-shaped pH meter

8/064/63/000/001/006/007  
B101/B186

Instrument Plant of the Georgian sovnarkhoz). There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

ANDREYEV, O.B.

~~New instruments. Priborostroenie no. 3:27 Mr 163. (MIRA 16:6)~~

(Electronic instruments)

ANDREYEV, O.B.

Automatic high frequency capacity conductometer AVK-60-2. Zav.lab.  
29 no.7:893-894 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Upravleniye priborov avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki  
Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu  
pri Gosplane SSSR.

(Electrolytes-Conductivity)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101520005-7

AMERICAN, U.S.

New line of communication. Int. cont. 3000 ft. (approx.)  
(approx. 1000)  
A. Domestic political, economic, social, and cultural  
approvals for incorporation.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101520005-7"

ANDREYEV, O.R.

Development of the laboratory instrument manufacture and means  
for automation. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1043-1044 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

ANDREYEV, O.B.; LOGASHEV, O.P.

Devices for scientific and laboratory research. Zav. lab.  
31 no.4:516-518 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ANDIGNEV, O.B.

New devices for scientific research. Sov. pat. 31 no.10:128,4-  
1284 '65. (MFA 18:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101520005-7

ANDREYEV, O.L.; YARITSYNA, I.A.

Producing a calibrated thermal neutron flux. Nov. nauch.-issl.  
rab. po metr. VNIIM no.2:63-66 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101520005-7"

ANDREYEV, O.L.; KOCHIN, A.Ye.; STUKOV, G.M.; YARITSYNA, I.A.

Absolute measurement of the yield of a neutron source by the gold  
foil activation method. Atom energ. 16 no.3:255-256 Mr '64.  
(MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020336

S/0089/64/016/003/0255/0256

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. L.; Kochin, A. Ye.; Stukov, G. M.; Yaritay\*na, I. A.

TITLE: Absolute measurement of neutron source yield by the gold foil activation method

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 3, 1964, 255-256

TOPIC TAGS: neutron source yield, thermal neutron, gold foil activation method, resonance activity, Ra Be source

ABSTRACT: Thermal neutron distribution of a Ra-Be neutron source in a moderator (mostly distilled water) is measured using gold foils activation analysis. Gold foils are placed at several points and the absolute amount of  $\beta$ -activity of these foils is measured. Since thermal neutron distribution does not depend on the type of detector, the relation of specific activity of gold foil to the number of detector readings placed at the same distance from the neutron source, is constant for any distance. A complete yield of neutron source Q may be obtained from the ratio

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020336

$$Q = 4\pi \frac{\sigma_{H^1} n_H}{\sigma_{Au^{197}} n_{Au}} F \int_0^\infty I(r) r^2 dr,$$

where  $\sigma_{H^1}$  and  $\sigma_{Au}$  are the thermal neutron cross sections of capture by hydrogen and gold;  $n_H$  and  $n_{Au}$  are atom concentrations of hydrogen in water and of gold in foil; and  $F$  is the relation of specific activity of gold foil to the number of neutron detector readings at the same distance. The integral value is found by means of measuring  $I(r)$  at various distances from the source. In practice, the integration is by the graphic method. The formula is only true for detectors whose efficiency satisfied the  $1/v$  law. The cross section for  $Au^{197}$  follows this law only up to an energy of 4.95 ev. (first resonance); therefore a portion of the resonance activity determined with the aid of a cadmium screen should be considered. In measuring neutron yield of Ra - Be-source one should consider correction in self-shielding of neutron flux in gold foil and perturbation of true distribution of neutrons in the moderator during calculation of coefficient  $F$ . This correction is (5 ± 1)% for circular foil with a 20 mm. diameter and a 0.02 mm. thickness. In computing coefficient  $F$ , a correction should be

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4020336

introduced into resonance absorption of neutrons by gold. After computation the correction was  $(0.5 \pm 0.1)\%$ . A correction in thermal neutron absorption in the same source, computed by macroscopic cross section of source absorption is  $(0.7 \pm 0.1)\%$ . Based on the works of A. de Troyer et al (Bull. cl. sci. Acad. roy. Belgique, 40, 2, 150 (1954)) and K. Geiger and G. Whyte (Canad. J. Phys., 37, 256 (1959)) the correction in fast neutron absorption in oxygen is  $(2.2 \pm 0.3)\%$ . In addition, the determination error of spatial distribution area of neutrons is  $\pm 1.3\%$  and the determination error of the cross section for  $\sigma_{Au}$  is  $\pm 0.3$ . For  $\sigma_{H}$  it is  $\pm 0.6\%$ . Error in absolute measurement of activity is 1%. The root mean square error of the method is  $\pm 2.1\%$ . Having taken these corrections into account, it was determined that neutron yield of Ra - Be of source Q is  $(3.22 \pm 0.07) \times 10^6$  neutr./sec. Orig. art. has: 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Apr63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

L 14681-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h) DM  
ACC NR: AP6008257

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/002/0181/0183

12  
B

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. L.; Silin, Yu. S.; Stukov, G. M.; Fominykh, V. I.; Shchebolev, V. T.; Yaritsyna, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: International comparison of neutron sources 14, 14,<sup>15</sup>

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 181-183

TOPIC TAGS: neutron distribution, radioactive source, neutron, radium, beryllium, radiation counter

ABSTRACT: The relative measurements of the Canadian Ra-Be neutron source were carried out considering the neutron distribution in open geometry and using a long counter which could turn the source at any required angle. With the source axis of rotation coinciding with the cylinder axis, the asymmetry was 1% and with the source axis turned to the side of the surface it was 1.5%. The relative measurements for the source indicated 3.25 neutrons/sec. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 1 table. NA

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 13Oct64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 SC

UDC: 539.16.08: 539.125.5

S/032/61/027/001/035/037  
B017/B054

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. N.

TITLE: Use of Alloy No. 2 Tubes for Heating Specimens Up to 1200°C  
in Vacuo

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 119-120

TEXT: Two types of apparatus for heating specimens to 1200°C in vacuo were built from alloy No. 2. The apparatus consists of a tube which is vertically installed in a silican-carbide furnace. The tube is connected with a rough-vacuum pump and a diffusion pump. The apparatus for softening the specimens in vacuo in a protective atmosphere is of the same design as the apparatus for hardening the specimens. The only difference consists in the tube design. The apparatus built with the use of alloy No. 2 has considerable advantages over an apparatus of quartz tubes. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy  
AS USSR)

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S/032/61/027/003/023/025  
B101/B203

AUTHORS: Andreyev, O. N. and Pronin, A. D.

TITLE: Exchange of experience

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 3, 1961, 356

TEXT: The authors designed a device for measuring the deformation of specimens in tests for heat resistance by centrifuging. Fig. 1 shows the diagram. By means of six bearings displaced in pairs relatively to each other by  $120^{\circ}$  on link joints, the device can easily rotate and move vertically on the shaft ( $d = 50$  mm) of the centrifugal machine. The device is used to measure the deformation of specimens with  $d = 4$  mm and  $l = 65$  mm with the use of a loading weight, and  $l = 95$  mm without a weight. Depending on the specific gravity of the alloy tested, one specimen weighs between 4 and 10 g. The deformation is measured with an accuracy of 0.1 mm at the end of the loading weight, or in the center of the specimen, the slide gage being applied so that the deviation from zero position (vertical position) is measured. A slide gage with an accuracy of measurement of up to 0.05 mm can be attached to the device. The device can be

Card 1/2

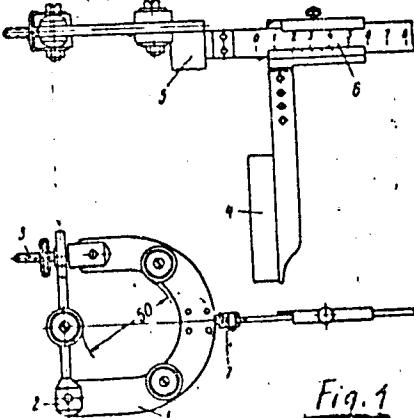
Exchange of experience

S/032/61/027/003/023/025  
B101/B203

used to measure the deformations of various materials; its handling is simple. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut me'mallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Legend to Fig. 1: 1) Clamp;  
2,3,7) fork; 4) adjoining rail;  
5) link block; 6) slide gage.



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S/032/61/027/004/024/028  
B103/B201

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. N.

TITLE: Clamp for holding samples in heat-resistance tests by the centrifugal method

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 4, 1961, 471-472

TEXT: The author has devised a new wedge-shaped clamping device for heat-resistance tests by the centrifugal method, in which the drawbacks of clamps used hitherto have been removed. The manufacture of conventional clamps is complicated, the assembly of their elements is cumbersome, as they have to be threaded. Moreover, the thread in old types of clamps burns out after 2-3 tests at higher temperatures. Finally, they are not suited for tests on samples made of brittle material. The author's clamping device allows 24 workpieces to be fastened simultaneously. It is made of heat-resistant alloy "НИМОНИК" (nimonik). Disk 1 (Fig. 1) has 24 slits at the edge and is encircled by ring 2. 24 wedges, likewise made of nimonik, serve for fastening the workpieces to be tested. All these elements are easy to manufacture. In the assembly, ring 2 is

✓

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S/032/61/027/004/024/028  
B103/B201

✓  
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Clamp for holding samples in ...

pressed onto disk 1, and the whole device is screwed onto the shaft of the centrifugal machine. Test sample 4 is stuck into a slit and fastened by a special wedge. This is made possible by the marked tapered shape of the disk slit on one side, and the tapered shape of the wedge ( $4^{\circ}$ ). The mounting of 24 samples takes 20 min. When the test is over, the upper parts of the samples can be easily removed from the disk. The lifetime of the new device is 5 to 6 times that of the older types.  
[Abstracter's note: Essentially full translation]. There are 2 figures.

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Clamp for holding samples in ...

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B103/B201

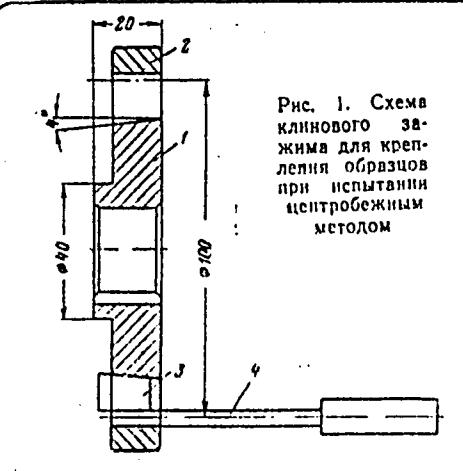


Рис. 1. Схема  
клинового за-  
жима для креп-  
ления образцов  
при испытании  
центробежным  
методом

Card 3/3

S/032/62/028/012/013/023  
B104/B186

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. N.

TITLE: Preparation and calculation of samples in heat-resistance tests using the centrifugal method

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 12, 1962, 1487-1488

TEXT: A centrifugal method (not specified here) was used to determine the heat resistance of various alloys on round samples 4-mm thick and flat samples 1-4 mm thick. These were clamped on one side, protruding 80 mm. Additional loads could be applied to increase stress, which was read from the indications of the sag deflections (deformation) under different loads. As an example, the stress as a function of the sag deflection is shown in Fig. 1 for tests with and without additional loads. The results for titanium alloys are plotted in Fig. 2. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Buykov)

ACCESSION NR: AT4007046

S/2598/63/000/010/0234/0244

AUTHOR: Kornilov, I.I.; Mikheyev, V.S.; Andreyev, O.N.; Mayboroda, P.S.

TITLE: Heat resistance of some titanium alloys at 450-700 C

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy\*, no. 10, 1963.  
Issledovaniya titanovykh splavov, 234-244

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy heat resistance, titanium alloy, OT-4 alloy, OT-4-2 alloy, AT-3 alloy, AT-4 alloy, AT-6 alloy, AT-8 alloy, AT-9-0 alloy, AT-10 alloy, AT-10-0 alloy, AT-12 alloy, Ti<sub>3</sub>Al base alloy, titanium aluminum alloy, titanium aluminum manganese alloy, titanium aluminum vanadium alloy, VT-5-1 alloy, VT-14 alloy

ABSTRACT: The heat resistance of the VT-1, VT-5-1, VT-14, OT-4-2, AT-3, AT-4, AT-6, and AT-8 alloys was tested by a simple centrifugal method to determine the creep limit under thermal loads. Tests were carried out under loads of 20 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at temperatures up to 700 C; specifically, tests were conducted at 450 C for 5000 hours, at 500 C for 250 hours, at 550 C for 100 hours, at 600 C for 50 hours, and at 700 C for 50 hours. Isotherms for the tested conditions were plotted. It was concluded that the VT-1 and VT-14 alloys are not heat resistant at any of the temperatures. The highest heat resistance at 600-700 C was shown by the AT-10 and AT-12 alloys, which contain

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ACCESSION NR: AT4007046

7 or 8 alloying elements, and the ST-2 alloy, which contains Ti<sub>3</sub>Al as a main component. The AT-3 and AT-4 alloys showed good heat resistance up to 500 C and the AT-6 alloy up to 550 C. The AT-8 alloy, containing Al, Cr, Fe, Si, and B on a base of  $\alpha$ -titanium showed a greater heat resistance at higher temperatures (up to 600 C) than the OT-4 and OT-4-2 alloys containing Ti, Al, and Mn. or Ti, Al, and V with an  $\alpha + \beta$  structure and VT-6 or VT-5-1 alloys containing Ti, Al, and Sn. It was proved that the heat resistance is increased by alloying with many elements. The heat resistance of the alloys containing six alloying elements increased in the direction AT-3 → AT-4 → AT-6 → AT-8 as their aluminum content increased. This was explained by the increase in the temperature of the  $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \beta$  transformation and the strengthening of the  $\alpha$  solid solution. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF Sov: 016

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

KORNILOV, I.I.; SHINAYEV, A.Ya.; ANDREYEV, O.N.

Activation energy of creep and the mechanism of plastic deformation of  
titanium alloys. Titan i ego splavy no.10:251-253 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L-15211-65 EWP(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(d)/EWP(-)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 SSD/AFIC(p)/  
AED(a)/ASD(m)-3/ASD(p)-3/AFID(t)/IJP(c) JD/HM/MLX/MJW

ACCESSION NR: AT4048073

S/0000/64/000/000/0208/0211

AUTHOR: Kornilov, I. I. (Professor, Doctor of chemical sciences); et al.  
Andreev, O. N.; Voshechchenko, B. M.

TITLE: Investigation of creep and thermal stability of AT4 alloy at  
500°C

SOURCE: Soveshchaniya po metallurgii, metallovedeniyu i primeneniyu  
titana i yego splavov. 5th, Moscow, 1963. Metallovedeniye titana  
(Metallurgy of titanium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo  
Nauka, 1964, 208-211

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, AT4 alloy, creep, creep rate, thermal  
stability, creep strength, structural stability

ABSTRACT: Creep behavior and thermal stability of AT4 titanium-base  
alloy (4.67% Al, 0.86% Cr, 0.31% Fe, 0.27% Si, and 0.001% B) have been  
investigated at 500°C. In a 1000-hr test under 5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> stress,  
total elongation was 0.5%, and under 2.5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> stress it dropped to  
0.18%. The creep rate at the steady stage was  $0.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$  % per hour under  
2.5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> stress and  $1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$  % per hour under 5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> stress.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048073

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Thus, AT4 alloy at 500°C has a substantially higher creep resistance than such titanium alloys as OT4, VT6, and QT4-2. This was also displayed in a 100-hr creep test under a 20 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> stress (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The mechanical properties of AT4 alloy remain almost unchanged, and it retains its high ductility after 1000 hr under stress at 500°C. According to earlier studies, AT4 alloy can be hot- and cold-rolled into various semifinished products, including tubes 6-8 mm in diameter with 0.3-0.8 mm-thick walls. The alloy has satisfactory weldability. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15 Jul 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, AS

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3138

Card 2/3

L 15211-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048073

ENCLOSURE 01

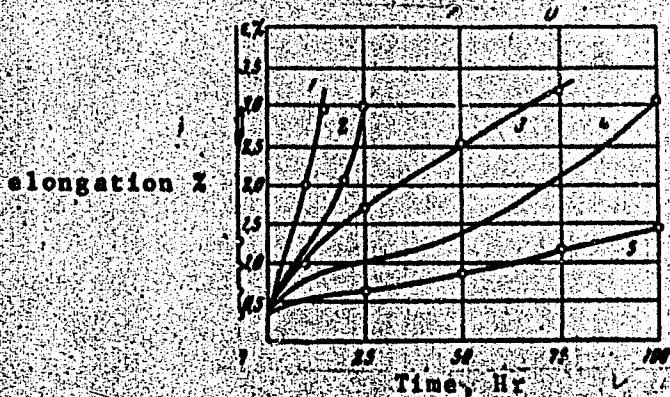


Fig. 1 Creep curves for titanium alloys

1 - OT4, 2 - VT5, 3 - VT5-1, 4 - VT6, 5 - AT4

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